

# The Cornell Countryman

*April, 1951*  
*15c a copy*



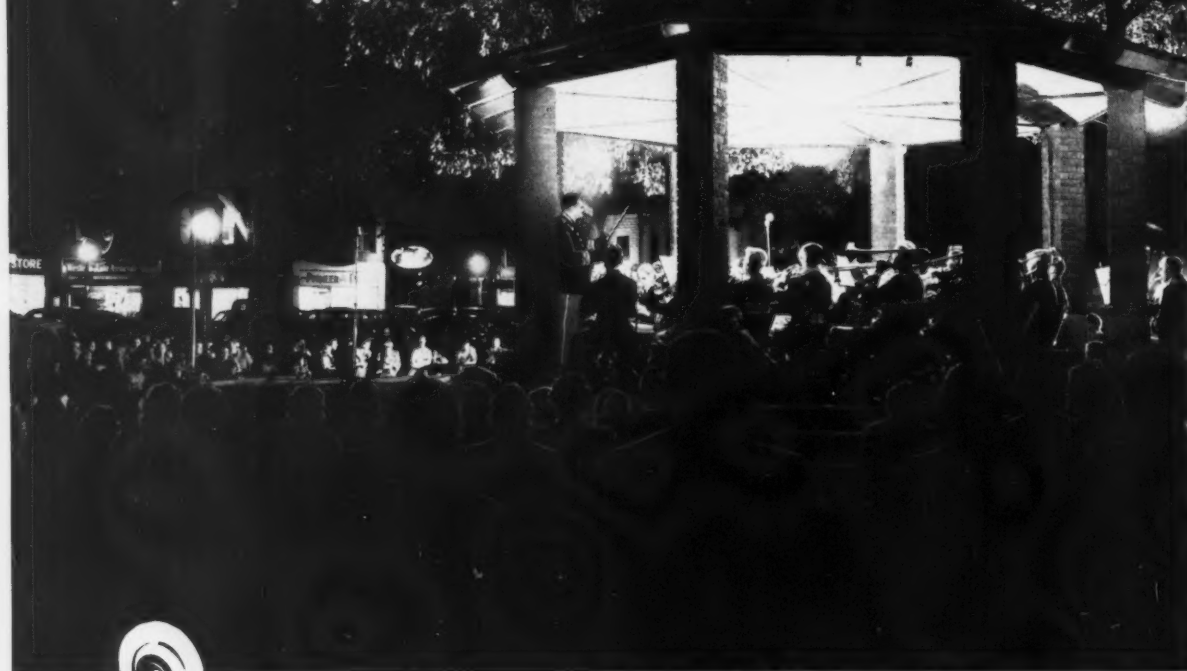
*Taking Pictures on Campus*

*See page 7*

*Coeds Expose Imports*

*See page 9*

# Tommy plays the Tuba...



Tommy is no John Philip Sousa—not by a long shot. Fact is, Tommy himself would be the first to admit it, the first to point out that he's just an average high school youngster with a flair for music. But don't underestimate the lad. To the folks in his community, he's quite an important fellow.

Every Wednesday night, from May to September, Tommy totes his tuba to the town square. There his horn obediently blends a measured "oompah" to the voices of a score or so other instruments manned by Tommy's fellow citizens. There a local tailor cuts a melodic pattern from a trumpet of burnished brass; a Vo-Ag teacher exacts a tuneful lesson from a disciplined clarinet; farmers, merchants, tradesmen—all musicians on Wednesday night—join with Tommy in continuing a great American institution, the weekly band concert.

Dutifully they render their program—from stirring march to lively polka, from inspiring overture to latest hit tune. And then, as the last strains of the National Anthem are gathered in the arms of the tall trees around the square, the applause registers for Tommy and his fellow bandsmen the thanks of a grateful audience, a tribute to those who, like Tommy, know the value of community spirit and the joy of serving their neighbors.

\* \* \* \* \*

An acute awareness of his responsibility toward his community and a real pride in being privileged to serve his neighbors are ever attendant upon the John Deere dealer. With the same integrity of purpose that marks him a good businessman, he shoulders those extra little burdens which an active part in community affairs imposes and which are the epaulets of the good citizen.

J O H N   D E E R E   •   M O L I N E   •   I L L I N O I S



# Start



## Grow Them Fast Keep Them Healthy

**A** GAIN this year, poultrymen—both large commercial operators and small flock owners—are making G.L.F. Chick Starter their number one choice. The basic reason is simple—G.L.F. Chick Starter is doing the kind of a job they want a chick starter to do.

## The Right Combination

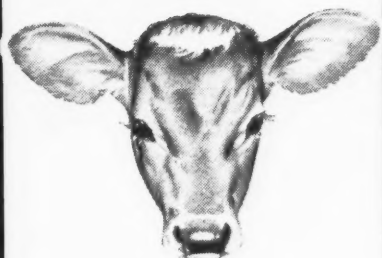
The formula for G.L.F. Chick Starter is based on the performance of the feed on thousands of farms plus the latest scientific knowledge of our agricultural colleges. It is a combination of quality controlled feed ingredients which furnish the necessary *proteins, vitamins and minerals* for a highly efficient feed. Added to these ingredients are vitamin B<sub>12</sub> supplements and antibiotics which build stronger, healthier birds and give faster early growth.

## G.L.F. Chick Starter

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange,  
Inc.

Ithaca, New York

# 'em



## A Thrifty Way to Grow Big Calves

**M**ILK and G.L.F. Calf Starter go together for best results in raising a calf—the kind of a calf that will grow to be a husky, healthy heifer. G.L.F. Calf Starter is an appetizing feed—calves really get to like it in short order.

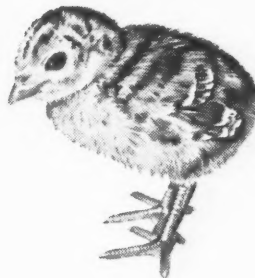
## Feeding G.L.F. Calf Starter

Because G.L.F. Calf Starter is a dry feed it is very simple to feed. Offering a handful of Calf Starter to the calf is a good beginning about the time it learns to drink from a pail. After a few days all you need to do is put a day's supply in the feed box each morning.

From three weeks on a calf will begin eating more and more Calf Starter with her milk diet. At about 7 weeks milk feeding can stop and the Calf Starter increased. Then the Calf is consuming a good amount of high quality hay and some fitting ration the Calf Starter can be cut out. This is usually at about 16 weeks of age.

## G.L.F. Calf Starter

# right



## High Protein-- High Energy for Better Poults

**I**T takes a high protein, high energy feed to keep pace with the ability of poults to grow fast during early life. A poult will multiply its weight 12 times in the first four weeks. G.L.F. Turkey Starter is formulated with these facts in mind.

G.L.F. Turkey Starter is a 28 per cent protein feed and is high in energy. Antibiotics are added as a growth stimulus which gives more uniformity of growth as well as better feathering.

## It's Easy to Feed

Feeding G.L.F. Turkey Starter is not complicated. The important thing to remember is making the feeding easy for the poults to get it.

*First 2 days*—Place Turkey Starter on low containers such as egg case flats. Sprinkle some grain and granite (hard) grit on top of the mash.

*Third days to 8 weeks*—Keep G.L.F. Turkey Starting Mash continuously before poults in hoppers. Keep granite grit in separate hoppers.

## G.L.F. Turkey Starter



DOING chores faster and easier will be more important than ever for New York State farmers. Farm labor will cost more and be harder to get because of severe competition from the Armed Forces and industry; machines and equipment will also be higher priced and scarcer.

At the same time, all-out production is asked of every farmer to help the nation in its preparedness program. Cornell research men, who have studied time and labor-saving methods, say many farmers can apply them to their own operations and meet the production job that lies ahead. The figures in the above illustration are based on a per cow average for each day.

**THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE**  
*at Cornell University*



# CONTENTS

Talking Back .....	page 3
Letters-to-to-the-Editor .....	
Spring Freshets Yield Big Fish .....	page 4
by Brooks B. Mills .....	
Livestock Show .....	page 5
Forum for the Future .....	page 5
Guns, Food, and Democracy .....	page 6
by John Halpin .....	
Pix Tricks .....	page 7
by Dick Fischer .....	
Wooden Age Farming .....	page 8
News About the Profs .....	page 8
Coeds Expose Imports .....	page 9
by Martha Jean Salzberg '51 .....	
The Cornell Countrywoman .....	page 10
Maidens Sweat for Science .....	page 10
Practice Teaching—A Career Preview .....	page 11
by Dot Yandeau .....	
Introducing Your Friends .....	page 12
Alumnotes .....	page 14
Campus Clearing-House .....	page 16
Up To Us .....	page 24
Ag-Domecon Elections .....	page 24
Editorials .....	

OUR COVER: Dick Fischer, who wrote the story on taking campus pictures, took this shot of the Libe Tower and has had it on display at the Straight photo exhibit.

## The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903 Incorporated 1940  
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Vol. XLVIII—No. 7

## Talking Back

Letters-to-the-Editor



April 2, 1951

Sir:

As a loyal and interested member of the College of Agriculture, I have been buying the *Cornell Countryman* regularly ever since I was a freshman. But sometimes I think my purchases have been more from loyalty than from interest. And so, I thought I would take this time to make a few comments on how the magazine strikes me.

On the whole, the articles in the magazine are well written—as good, if not better than those of other campus publications. My criticism is that the articles do not have too much interest value. Quite a few articles are based on research going on here, and would do a professional journal credit. But after sitting thru classes all day, I do not find much enjoyment out of reading more of the same thing in the *Cornell Countryman*. Many of the articles are too technical—they have interest for the specialist in that field, but not for the average reader.

There are some things which I do enjoy. Your new series "The Curious Countryman" is good—perhaps better questions could be used. And the articles about the various professors are generally good. I would be interested in seeing more articles about the history of the University, e.g. the article you ran last year on the old rules for coeds.

I realize that it must be no easy task to publish a magazine and keep up in school, too. And you have to satisfy a lot of customers with a wide range of interests. So, as I said in the beginning, here is one person's opinion, for what it is worth.

Sincerely,  
Albert C. Bole

# Spring Freshets Yield Big Fish

## Fishermen Find Finger Lakes Fishing Fine For Friday Feeding

By Brooks B. Mills '53

Spring is pushing up on us, and for the fishermen on the campus, another long awaited trout season is here. The season on Rainbow and Lake Trout opened on the first of April and the season on Brown and Brook Trout opened on the fourteenth, the second Saturday in April. There is good fishing in many places around Ithaca, even trout to be caught within a five minute's walk of the campus. We're lucky that the best part of the season comes before the middle of June, when we can take advantage of it.

### Rainbow Rush

The most famous fishing spot in the state is Catharine Creek, running into Seneca Lake at Watkins Glen, only a fifteen mile drive from here. The spring run of large Rainbow Trout attracts fishermen from all over New York State and from many surrounding areas. The first week of the season is crowded with so many fishermen along the banks that there is often standing room only—if that. But when the initial rush of visitors is over, the fish are still running, and the stream is clear. Early mornings are best, when the bulk of fishermen aren't yet out.

### Best Bait Bets

The trout are big Rainbows that weight anywhere from 2-15 pounds and come out of the depths of Seneca Lake to spawn in the early spring. In the Creek proper, night crawlers and vaseline globs to imitate salmon eggs are the best natural baits. Big fluffy maribou streamers and flatfish plugs take a good many fish both upstream, in the inlet, and trolling off the mouth of the stream. Trolling is excellent for early spring Lake Trout along the lake shore in addition to Rainbows. Each year several winning fish in local fishing contests and the National Field and Stream Contest come out of Catharine Creek.

Close to Ithaca, Cascadilla Creek holds brown trout in the big holes in the gorge and from the fish hatchery

to Ellis Hollow. Early spring finds trout in the big pools below the Ithaca Gun Works, and the State Park Commission stocks Cayuga Inlet out by Enfield Glen up Butternut and Newfield stream with Brown Trout.

Salmon Creek holds Brown and Rainbows, and sometimes Rainbows up to 2½ pounds have been taken. But after reaching that size, the fish seem to disappear.

Six Mile Creek starts with the best fishing above Brooktondale to its sources and up 600 Stream. It holds Brook, Brown, and Rainbow Trout. Big fish live in some of the bigger pools and holes, and native Brooks can be found in the tributaries.

Fall Creek is about the best trout water other than Catherine Creek. But as with all the streams, it is heavily fished by local as well as visiting fishermen, so it's a good idea to get out early and get to know the water before it's too heavily fished over.

Bait works well when the water is high and murky early in the season and after a rain. Worms and minnows are old standbys. In May

the water has cleared and is shallower and the fly fishing season that began in late April is coming into its best. Popular and good wet flies are the Hare's Ear, Plain and Royal Coachman, Black Gnat, Montreal, and Silver Doctor. The best streamers are local patterns such as a silver bodied red squirrel winged fly, but such regular patterns as Edson Dark Tiger and Grey Ghost seldom go wrong.

For the dry fly fisherman, Fall Creek with its May-June hatches is the best. Such old standard patterns as Grey Hackle, Light Cahill, Brown Bivisible, Hendrickson, Adams, and Quill Gordon are effective producers. The trout water starts above Freeville and Red Mill and runs on up. Last year this section was stocked by the University and state in a fishery experiment, but every piece of public water is stocked by the state.

### Hints for Beginners

Further away, Grout Brook on Skaneateles Lake provides a good run of spawning Rainbows, and the Owasco Inlet has Rainbows from the lake to Locke, and Browns from there on up. Five pound Browns are not unusual.

For the beginner to fly fishing, a few hints from an experienced fly man and a reading of some good book such as Ray Bergman's 'Trout' will help show him the techniques of the game. It takes patient prac-

(Continued on page 20)



The author goes after the big ones in a top fishing spot near Ithaca. —Rich

## Livestock Show Packs Pavillion For Top Contest

Over 150 entries in the Round-Up Club's Farm and Home Week student livestock show "helped make this yearly affair one huge success," as expressed by show superintendents Bill Bair '51 and Ward MacMillen '52.

Eric Kresse '52, after an elimination of 60 other contestants, became the grand champion dairy cattle showman. He also placed first in Holstein two-year-old class, and won the champion Holstein award and the special fitting prize. Frank Coddington '52, showing a Brown Swiss, was reserve champion dairy showman.

Grand and reserve champions in other classes were respectively: Lou Watson '54 and Charles Durland '55, beef; Bob Reid '54 and Walcott Stewart '53, swine; Wolcott Stewart '53 and Jack Porter '53, sheep; Orville Beyea '51 and Nona Sutton '53, horses.

The all-day contest was divided into ten dairy classes, three horse, six beef, four sheep, and four swine classes. The following (besides grand and reserve champions already listed) placed first in the individual classes.

Dairy: Phil Chase, Daniel Sherman, Marcia Hudes, Elton Baily, Paul Obrist, John Johnson, Bob Holmes, and Don Taylor.

Horses: Madeline Powell.

Beef: Harry Schwarzweller, Oliver Chase, William Lewis, and Bob Budd.

Sheep: Larry Bogan and Herbert Pallesen.

Swine: June Gibson and June Petterson.

### Dance Report

The Farm and Home Week Barn Dance ended this year with a profit of about \$420.00. Total income was \$950, while expenses accounted for \$315, and the government tax was \$190.00.

With the profit made from its dance the Council has a balance of \$958.38 in the treasury plus a \$50.00 war bond.

## Forum for the Future

### Rochester Symposium Gathers Distinguished Men For Brilliant Discussion On Present and Future World Problems.

A murmur ran through the audience of three thousand people at the speaker's voice rang out clearly:

"If we cannot be loyal to both the United States and the United Nations, then there will be no United States to be loyal to." There was a moment's pause, then he continued: "The purpose of world government is to make its nations freer—not to fit them all into the same pattern. But unless we can fulfill our obligation to the world along with our own nationalism, we shall have failed."

And suddenly a lot of people found themselves thinking hard; teachers and students and even four members of the *Countryman* staff. The speaker was Mr. Clark Eichelberger of the United Nations, speaking at the symposium on Man's Loyalties and the American Ideal held at Rochester on April 6-7. We attended it because it was sponsored by the State University of New York, of which the Ag and Home Ec colleges at Cornell are a part. We came away with the feeling that it was one of the most worthwhile things we ever did. Because here on a stage before a large audience, some very brilliant and distinguished men were trying to find an answer to the toughest problems the world has ever faced. And whether you agreed with them or not, you respected them deeply for trying—and felt honored to be able to listen.

Stressing the importance of the individual, Mrs. Mildred Horton, former director of the WAVES, commented, "Most of the troubles with the world today are people." She emphasized that because we know more people less well we tend to lump them into categories and forgot their importance as individuals. We must learn to understand people different from ourselves. And if we think they are wrong—as we

do the Russians—we do not help matters by hating them.

At another session of the symposium Henry Steele Commager, professor of history at Columbia University, spoke on intellectual freedom, saying "Everyone who has a new idea, or even an idea, is labelled and hounded." He urged that we must be careful in our eagerness to be rid of communists within the country, not to stifle all our thinkers with restrictions and oaths. Professor Commager indicated that the demand for conformity today was much too strong, and that the strength of our country lay in her ability to change and profit from mistakes.

The importance of what they were saying gradually came to us when we thought ahead a couple of years to the time when we would have to make decisions and have opinions about what the President and the senators were doing. Of course, we have opinions now, but later on we will be positions to make changes and we'll want to know what to do.

Saturday afternoon there was a panel discussion on the value of general education. All the members of the panel agreed that people preparing for technical or professional careers, such as ag and home ec students, would do well to add general education studies to their list. Solving technical problems will do good unless we are educated to solve social problems that go with them.

We realized that farming the right way and producing a lot isn't enough—if we aren't aware that people across the globe are starving while we have more than plenty. Today it is impossible to forget other nations and peoples—we must learn to remember the world. Because if we don't there will be no world left to remember.



# Guns, Food & Democracy

## Weapons Do Not Satisfy Hunger

By John Halpin

We have heard a great deal lately about arming Western Europe or the so-called Atlantic Pact nations. This question has been argued pro and con by people much better informed than I am, but it seems to me there is one point that is being forgotten.

Will arms alone keep communism out of Western Europe and the rest of the free world? I don't think that this is the whole answer. People don't turn to the communists because they are afraid of them. No, it is because they are not satisfied with their living conditions and their prospects for improvement under their existing governments. It stands to reason that people can't eat guns. By the same reasoning we can't expect people who are not satisfied with their existing conditions to use those guns very effectively. You don't fight well if you are hungry. A government that is rotten with graft doesn't inspire confidence in its people.

### This Means You

I am sure that you will all agree with what I have said so far but you are probably thinking, "So what? How does it concern me?"

Many of us have that attitude, but it is time to broaden our horizons. I have recently returned from Greece where I had been working for two and one-half years with the Near East Foundation. My experiences over there made me start thinking on a little wider basis. The war in Korea began while I was traveling in Italy this summer. I had a chance to observe the reactions of the Italian people. Later, during the first few crucial weeks of the fight I was in Switzerland,

*JOHN HALPIN attended Cornell from 1940 to 1942 and began working with the New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative, Inc. in 1943. Three years ago he went to Greece to take charge of an artificial insemination project connected with the Near East Foundation's livestock improvement program. When he graduates in 1952 he hopes to work with the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in the animal husbandry field.*

Germany, and France. I talked to the people about other things, but the question of the war in Korea always came up. It was referred to by these people as an American war. They could see little connection between fighting in Asia and their own lives. When I tried to tell them about the American way of life, and of freedom for the people in Korea, they didn't believe that that was our only motive.

### As Others See Us

The average European today feels that he is being used, that the United States wants something or else it wouldn't be trying to help. They have accepted Marshall Plan aid as they call it, but say "It's too bad the money couldn't have been used more wisely." We have invested over fifty billion dollars since 1945 in our effort to win the peace. Today we find ourselves in the position of either having to forfeit what we have done so far, or to continue to pay. Our position is similar to that of a person who has purchased a car on an installment plan and has to continue his payments or lose the car.

We are told that those payments today must be in the form of arms and ammunition. Troops to help defend Western Europe and of course a larger army of our own are needed. I am not taking issue with those who recommend these steps. I will accept the judgment of Generals Marshall, Eisenhower, and Bradley. However, I do insist this is not the final answer.

### Crisis In Iran?

Remember the old saying "a little knowledge is a bad thing." This is brought out forcibly in an article about Iran by Enno Hobbins in the February 5th issue of *Time*. The people are becoming dissatisfied. They know that better conditions exist elsewhere in the world and might very well exist for them if they could overthrow their landlord system. Iran is a vulner-

able spot. It borders Russia and could be easily attacked. Its army is practically non-existent. Russia could move in force and capture the oil fields of the Middle East any time she desires. But maybe she won't have to. If the people become bitter enough a revolution might turn the country over to the communists. We have done very little to help this situation. Some of our statesmen seem to forget that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link.

This same situation can be duplicated in many other countries that are under Russian pressure. Why should Russia risk losing a war if she can win a peace? No, arms for Western Europe certainly aren't the answer for the solution of a problem that has its roots deep in the social and economic problems in many countries in Europe and Asia.

It is reported that 25% of the French people are communists. This figure may be high but it doesn't take many people to sabotage an army. One man can put several vehicles out of running order in a short time. Hitler had a small fifth column compared to the communists in France today and look at what it did.

### Something To Fight For

When I was overseas I spent a month in Turkey for FAO making a survey for the Turkish government. The Turks have a large, well-trained army. It has been equipped with American weapons and trained by American army officers. The Turks are fighting people by nature but when one sees the conditions under which the majority of the Turkish people are living, one begins to wonder if they would really fight very hard to preserve their poverty. American people are willing to sacrifice and our soldiers are willing to fight, because they have something for which to fight. We have to show others how they will gain by remaining free and give them something for which to fight, also.

(Continued on page 22)

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



More pictures of the campus will be taken in the next two months than during all the rest of the year. For one reason or another—graduation has been known to be one—many students will soon leave Cornell. But before going, most of them want to preserve, photographically, some of the things that Cornell has meant to them. So—the shutters click and the films roll.

Somehow, when the pictures come back from the photo finishers, they don't always look the way the original scene did. Something went wrong. Maybe they're so badly out of focus that the subject is barely recognizable . . . or perhaps they just 'didn't come out'. Good campus pictures—the kind you will be pleased to show your parents and friends—are easy to take when you follow a few simple rules.

#### Focus Pocus

We are willing to overlook a good many faults in our campus shots, but a photograph that is 'blurry' (out of focus) falls down regardless of all its other merits. Once we've solved this problem, most of our snaps will satisfy us even if they aren't truly good pictures.

Blurry photos may result simply from forgetting to focus the camera. **RULE: Focus (!)** But if you have a box camera, go ahead and forget to focus—the camera is already pre-focused for everything from six feet to infinity. What's that? You *have* a box camera and still your photos are blurry? Then you're not releasing the shutter properly.



People add life to your campus shots. They dress well and don't rush around on Sundays, so that's a good time to be picture taking.

# PIX TRICKS

## Student Shutter-Bug Offers A Few Suggestions On How To Take Good Campus Photographs.

By Dick Fischer, Grad. '51

Have you ever watched a man taking pictures of his children in the park on Sunday afternoon? The photographer does everything well till he gets his thumb on that defenseless little shutter release. Like punching a time clock on Monday morning, he jabs that tripper so hard that the camera rocks under the impact . . . *while the shutter is operating*. Only a very rapid shutter speed could nullify the blurring effects resulting from the camera's movement.

#### Shutter Flutters

Having framed the picture in the view finder, hold your breath while you press gently but steadily on the shutter release, the way a marksman squeezes the trigger of his rifle. You won't know when the shutter will go off. **RULE: 'Squeeze'** the shutter release.

A famous photographer once said there was something awfully final about the act of taking a picture. Expressions like "I hope that one comes out well", plus our inner feelings as we are handed the packet of

finished prints, are ample testimony of the truth of his statement. Let's see, then, what else can be done to insure getting really good pictures.

Before writing this article I went around the campus with a light meter taking readings of the buildings. They fell into two general groupings: light toned (Martha Van, Warren, Plant Science, Fernow, Rice, Stocking, and Wing), and dark toned (Sage Chapel, Stone, Roberts and East Roberts, Comstock, Caldwell, Baker, and Rockefeller). Any scene which is mostly trees and foliage also is dark toned.

Then I made up the tabular exposure guide which you'll find below. Maybe it would be a good idea to clip it out and carry it with you while picture taking.

#### Fine Grain Film

If your camera is a 35 mm job, you will want to use Kodak's fine grained film called Panatomic-X because the prints, which must be enlargements from tiny negatives, will be the best possible. Kodak's Plus-X or Ansco's Supreme are recommended for the large cameras.

The film we shutter bugs use is either orthochromatic or panchromatic. The latter or 'pan' type is best for your campus pictures, for it records scenes in nearly the same relative brightness that they appear to the eye. Also, it permits the use of a variety of filters. **RULE: Use 'pan' film.**

Now you're probably wondering about this "filter" talk. Well, filters are pieces of colored glass (or gelatine leaves between glass) which, held in mounts, are placed in front of the camera lens. They alter the light that exposes the film in ways that produce effects obtainable in no other manner. With filters, clouds are made to stand out attractively,

(Continued on page 18)

## Wooden-Age Farming . . .

"These days were days which nourished tremendous qualities of heart and brain," reminisced Jared Van Wagenen Jr. during Farm and Home Week, as he described early industries of New York State.

Though many people in the early 1800's felt civilization as it existed then would never change, the Civil War was the dividing point between the wooden and machine age, according to this pioneer farmer and historic writer. He lives on the original Hillside Farm in Lawyerville, New York where he was born in 1871—too late to wear homespun clothes or boots that came up to the knees. His father, born 116 years ago, lived in the same home—"where the ashes never grew cold in the hearth."

In those early days "every insignificant little creek" was a source of water power and the State was dotted with 1,984 grist mills, recalled the colorful oldtimer. On the willow-lined banks of the small stream flowing past his farm stood 10 mills, complete with mill dams and wooden over-shot wheels.

The grist mills, "wonderful contraptions of oak and pine, could in fact be found every five or six miles along any creek." There were mills at the present site of the University power plant and along Cascadilla Creek. The Forest Home area, formerly known as Free Hollow, had 14 distinct industries.

Saw mills (7,406) were most numerous in the State. Without belts or gears, they were powered by inefficient undershot wheels. These were easily built in comparison to overshot wheels, for which "millers had to study the economy of water."

Van Wagenen, "one of the grand old men of New York State agriculture," derives much of his wealth of information about hardy, resourceful farmers of 100 years ago from the census of 1845. This "epoch-making historical record" was the first count of people, farms, animals, acres, and crops in the State.

In 1845, New York was "unbelievably full of sheep" because wool was then one of the few items that had any cash value. Women

made spinning rolls with cards that resemble those used for cleaning cattle.

Switching to a later period, Mr. Van Wagenen told a yarn about a co-op in which a farmer could bring his sheep to the front entrance, walk to the back door and pick up his yard of cloth, two spinning rolls, tallow for candles, and a leather apron.

### Whiskey For The Strong

Tanning, "a really great science," was universal. Layers of ground bark and hide placed in wooden vats produced excellent leather. Oil for paints was processed from the flax raised in every community. Chaff was rubbed off clover seed in 115 mills throughout the State, Otsego County leading with 21 mills for seed production. The three most important articles of commerce coming in on the Erie Canal were wheat, potash, and whiskey—which was only for "husky men."

"But self sufficiency was the keyword of the wooden age," emphasized Mr. Van Wagenen. His audience blinked hard as he paused and added slowly, "An age which must be largely a matter of memory."

## K. L. Turk Sabbatic

Professor Kenneth L. Turk, head of the animal husbandry department at Cornell University, sailed March 30 for England on the Queen Mary to begin a six month's sabbatic leave.

Professor Turk was awarded a Traveling Fellowship for Study at Scientific Institutions in Foreign Countries by the New York State College of Agriculture and Experiment Stations. He will spend four months in Europe observing work in feeding, breeding and management. On April 13 he will speak at a dairy conference in Nottingham, England on "Reasonable Objectives in Dairy Farming." Other talks will be given before the student body at the University of Nottingham, the annual artificial breeding association meeting at Devon, England, and at a number of dairy farmers' meetings. Mrs. Turk will accompany her husband.

Professor and Mrs. Turk's itiner-

ary includes the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Italy, and Switzerland. They will visit dairy farms, and veterinary and agriculture research stations in these countries.

### Babcock Professorship

Dr. Herrell F. DeGraff will become the first Babcock Memorial Professor at Cornell. It was announced on April 4 by Dr. Theodore P. Wright, acting president of the University. The appointment is effective July 1.

Established in the School of Nutrition, which the late H. Edward Babcock, a longtime member of the Cornell Board of Trustees, helped to form, the professorship and associated research will be supported from a \$500,000 fund being raised by friends and business associates of the agricultural leader. Mr. Babcock devoted much of a life of agricultural innovation to the improvement of diet in America.

Dr. DeGraff, who will have the title of Babcock Professor of Food Economics in the School of Nutrition, is an authority on agricultural production and distribution. He has been a member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture at Cornell since 1940 and was chosen by students as the college's "professor of distinction" for 1949-50.

"Dr. DeGraff's training and experience in the fields of agriculture and food economics, and his understanding of the dependence of adequate nutrition upon food production and distribution, ideally fit him to continue the broad program dealing with the interrelationships between agriculture and human nutrition which was initiated and developed so effectively by Mr. Babcock," Dr. Wright said. "He is admirably suited to promote greater understanding of the benefits of a better diet for the consumer, benefits which will be shared in agriculture, the food industry and the national economy."

To some she is a blessing, to some she is a curse; and to all she really exists. The import strikes a note in most students' minds, and on many leaves her deadly sting. She is widely discussed and debated. But she can never be abolished. She is here to stay!

Even though we can't pass importation laws on our houseparty dates, we can air our opinions. In fact we must air our opinions, for squelched opinions can be dangerous. Naturally we don't want to be dangerous, so here goes:

#### **Elaine Rose '52 Home Ec**

Imports are devices set up by merchandising houses in New York City to model clothes at Cornell. They invade Cornell armed with five or six suitcases, an assortment of hatboxes, and mink coats. Disregarding the planned activity, they manage to change their clothes at least ten times a day. Exclusive labels are on display for the co-eds to admire.

Imports are here to show the co-eds how they too can be smart dressers, and perhaps be asked to a houseparty next year. They are doing a great business for someone.

#### **Dick McGonigal '51 Ag**

Making that mad rush to Aurora to get a sophisticated lass home by midnight, or hitchhiking back from Elmira have dampened my views on the import. It's only a five minute walk to Balch. My opinion is coerced for I am going to marry a co-ed this summer.



**Rol Hewes**

#### **Rol Hewes '52 Ag**

What are imports? What are imports? Oh, you mean imported women. They're definitely better than Cornell co-eds—in looks,

### **The Curious Countryman**

# **Coeds Expose Imports**

## **Students Air Views On Cornell's Most Important Visitors--The H. P. Q's**

By Martha Jean Salzberg '51

clothes and especially personality. What more do you want? And besides, some of them can stay out until four or five in the morning. I like to really show them around!



**Mary Pelton**

#### **Mary Pelton '53 Home Ec**

We meet fur coats and heels as we trudge to classes or work on those special weekends. Our clothes seem too practical, and our classes more boring. We are envious. And yet when we snicker at them we know darn well we would look our best if we were imports. Give us the chance, and we would have other co-eds laughing at us.

#### **Burt Cleaver '53 Ag**

We have few contacts with girls in our Ag classes so that imports give us a broader field from which to choose. The ratio at Cornell is another reason we look outside for our dates. Six-on-the-string co-eds are not sincere, whereas imports really appreciate a good time. With an import we know that we can be the "man in her life" for at least a weekend.

#### **Cliff Busekist '53 Ag**

Being able to import girls is great. I feel that it doesn't present any sort of a problem for the co-eds, as is so widely discussed. There are

enough dateless fellows on big weekends to accommodate all the dorm-ridden co-eds. The problem seems to be in getting them together.

#### **Jan Peet '53 Home Ec**

The imports I have met have been so friendly. I liked rooming with them. Many imports drop everything they are doing, travel for hours, and start the weekend completely worn out. I met a girl at houseparty who stood for nearly twenty-four hours in a baggage car just to get here. Let's give her credit for this.

#### **George Abstract '09 Undecided**

We don't have to call imports a month in advance and then be put off because there is better bait in sight. We like a quick response—with, of course, a carry-over throughout the weekend!

#### **Dee Hartnett '51 Home Ec**

If I were a working girl I would love to be invited to Cornell as an import. My life would be centered on such a treat. And I could meet my date's friends and see where he goes to classes. No more dull magazines and restless feet for a whole weekend. I would be the envy of the office.

#### **Georgia Abstract '00 Undecided**

My Cornell steady imported his girl from the South Pole. I guess he preferred Admiral Byrd's daughter to me. We co-eds are good enough for Japes and Johnny's, but when it comes to corsages and cocktail parties we are just the typical Cornell co-ed.

#### **Walt Schlaepfer '51 Ag**

I think the co-ed conducts herself as any normal girl under such ideal circumstances as the ratio affords. For my money they are as good as anyone else.



# The Cornell Countrywoman

## Maidens Sweat for Science

**The Iron In Your Perspiration Is Important In Your Physiological Make-up, Says Experimenter**

By Ellen Butterfield '52

How would you like to spy a coded sitting rather informally draped, if indeed draped at all, in a shiny enamel pan? Such a sight would be unusual, but it has been seen, but only by eyes which are looking for scientific revelations.

Miss Francis A. Johnston of the College of Home Economics parboiled three of her students in a spotless laboratory to determine the amount of iron which they shed in perspiration. Why make somebody sweat it out to find out about a trace of iron? People who work in hot places lose iron and may become deficient in this all important element. When people lose iron they become anemic and therefore unhealthy.

### Girl Describes Experiment

Gladys Derby, one of the student "guinea pigs", tells about her role in this experiment, dubbed "operation - precaution". Together with three other subjects Miss Derby searched for all the exposed and loose iron in the laboratory where the operation was to be performed. Particles of this element were everywhere and the job of getting rid of them was not easy. To make sure that no iron would escape detection and remain exposed, all metal surfaces were covered with a fresh coat of paint.

The rub came when the victims were obliged to scrub themselves with scouring brushes—but hard. Miss Derby claimed that the tub of water in which she bathed was but a few degrees below the boiling point, it seemed that hot anyway. After washing off everything except the inner epidermis, she was

handed a special lint-free towel with which to dry herself, a towel which would absorb every drop of water.

At last Miss Derby was groomed for her Turkish bath!

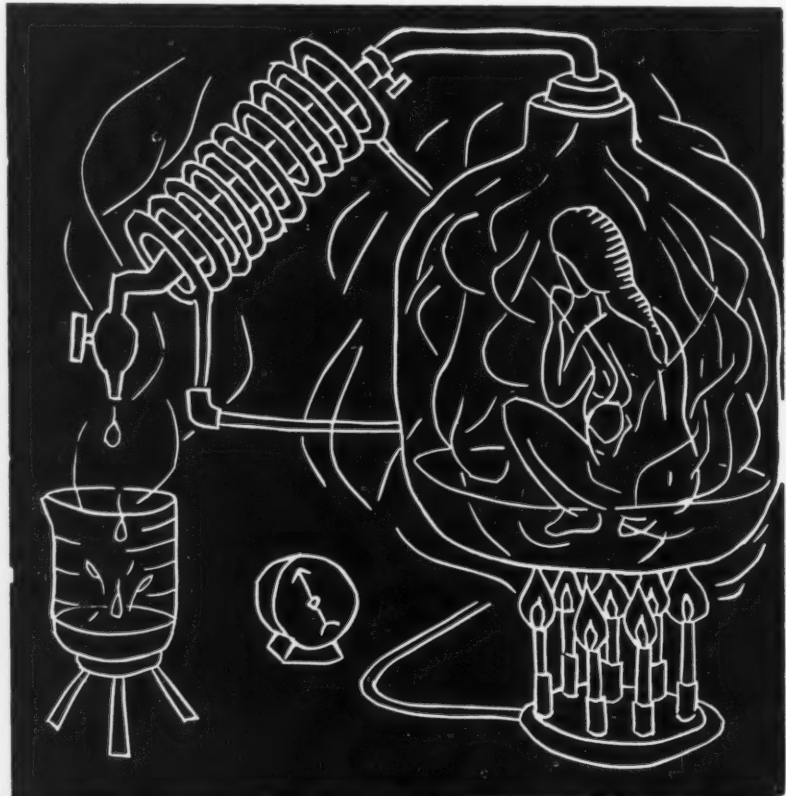
She was put into a chamber heated to 98°F. But it seemed even hotter when the humidity was made to rise to 80 per cent.

To obtain every speck of perspiration, the subjects were made to sit prettily in enamel pans on low tables with their feet in other pans on the floor. Each girl had to lose about 100 cubic centimeters of moisture. This is about a fifth of a

pint. The collected specimens were frozen for future analysis. Such freezers have unique contents.

Miss Johnston discovered that Miss Derby had yielded .22 milligrams of iron per quart of perspiration. Though this tiny quantity may seem insignificant to you, the body must consume ten times this amount to remain healthy because iron is utilized so inefficiently. Thus people in the tropics or warm places are liable to be drawn and worn out. Miss Johnston prescribes that their daily menus should include twelve milligrams of iron, the body strengthening alloy. The National Research Council backs her up, too.

Columns of figures may not be particularly impressive—the conclusions will never shake the earth. But they represent months of grueling perspiration—an unusual step along the road to better health and happier dispositions.



# A Career Pre-view

By Dot Yandea '52

So you think that a teacher's life is simple and boring, with hours from nine to four, five days a week? Norma Braun will certainly disagree with you. Last term she tried teaching and discovered how complicated and interesting it can be. A senior in home economics and an education major, Norma did her practice teaching in Trumansburg. During the seven weeks that she and Jean Grantier, another student teacher from Cornell, were there, they had many opportunities to discover for themselves what a career of teaching home economics would be like and what it means to live in a new community, and to become participating members in its activities.

Their first week at work was spent in observing the entire school in an attempt to form a picture of what a school is, what programs and policies are formed, and how the over-all education system operates. Observations extended to courses such as history, English, and agriculture as well as homemaking. Through talks with the principal and guidance teachers they gained an understanding of the school administration and the types of benefits available to students. Talks with the school nurse and other teachers and school workers helped them learn more about the school community and its members.

## Re-Orientation

To find out more about the life and schedule of a high school student, they trailed a girl through an entire day. Because they needed to be re-oriented to high school life, they attended all of her classes, ate lunch with her, "eavesdropped" on conversations (which always seemed to be centered around boys), and even followed her home on the school bus. In this way they learned much about the background of a typical student in that school.

"It was quite exhausting," remarked Norma. "We just never realized how active a high school student is."

After the week of orientation, the student teachers began to assist in the classes which they eventually would be teaching. "At first it seemed like an overwhelming task to get up in front of the class to do some difficult task such as calling the roll," said Norma. The girls soon planned lessons and taught them under the teacher's helpful eye. When the regular instructor felt that the student teacher was ready and secure enough to teach, she relinquished her duties and let the girl take over.

## Stage Fright

Norma wonders whether she or the class was more dubious about her abilities on the first day that she actually taught. She soon realized, though, that all of the students were interested in her and what she taught them and that they were eager to please her. She found it relaxing to be with them.

Gradually, as teaching skills were mastered, the girls assumed responsibility for teaching more classes until at the end of four or five weeks they were carrying a full schedule of five classes and one conference hour a day. These classes included courses for girls in the seventh to twelfth grades and a general homemaking class for boys.

One of the most enjoyable parts of the experience was that the girls lived alone, had freedom, and were completely away from the college atmosphere. Norma and Jean's school day began at seven a.m. Since Jean seemed to function better in the morning than Norma did at this hour, she prepared breakfast, letting Norma do the cleanup when they were through.

Classes began at nine-thirty and lasted until three-thirty, but three-thirty was only the beginning of a

teacher's day, Norma discovered. After school hours the girls had conferences with other teachers, planned lessons, shopped, made cookies for an evening event, or made home visits.

These visits to the homes of students played a major role in the job. By this experience the girls gained insights into the individual student's needs, physical environment, and family. This knowledge helped in handling the students as well as giving the girls a better understanding of the community as a whole. Each girl made five home visits during her student teaching.

## Adults Too

Norma and Jean also received valuable experience in teaching adults. The homemaking department in Trumansburg offers courses in adult education besides the regular classes. Norma said, "It was terrifying for us at first to think of telling an experienced homemaker what to do, but we actually found it lots of fun."

In the evenings the girls attended meetings of the PTA, church organizations, and adult education groups. These meetings were enjoyable and gave a chance to meet a great many people. This was stimulating because it made the girls feel more a part of the community.

The student teachers still had to do homework, however. There were always lesson plans to be made.

(Continued on page 20)



Norma Braun and Jean Grantier

# Introducing . . .



—Frisbie

**Anne Plass**

"I'm afraid I miss out on any high adventure," said Anne Plass, "but I've worked in my father's egg factory summers where I did a smash-up job, to put it mildly."

Coming to the College of Home Economics from Pleasant Valley, New York, Anne had no idea about majors or careers, but she did like working with people. Her work in CURW community projects in her freshman year and her responsibility as a captain for the Student Christian Movement deputation team in her sophomore and junior years helped Anne to arrive at a final decision. She wants to teach home economics in high school.

As a captain of the S.C.M. team, she helped organize discussions, lead religious services, and help with recreation on Saturday nights in rural communities. Another influencing factor was Anne's desire to learn about all phases of home economics, rather than specializing in one area. She was elected to Kappa Delta Epsilon, education honorary, in her junior year and already has her job for next year—teaching high school home ec in Monticello, New York.

Outside her goal as a teacher, Anne has many other interests. Second to education comes journalism and foods work. Anne was an associate editor of the *Countryman* in her sophomore year. F.N. 240, fancy food cookery, was her favor-

ite foods course. Anne attended Freshman Club regularly and started going to Wesley in her sophomore year. She acted as co-chairman of the world fellowship committee this year.

Anne is practice teaching now, but she spent the first half of this term in the homemaking apartments. She thought the apartments were a great experience "... from getting up at six in the morning to feed the baby to polishing brass late at night."

E.C.

## John Wheeler

How would you like to take part in an all upper campus fete of gigantic proportions? John Wheeler has been working on such a plan. How about student-faculty discussions to draw out mutual gripes and make relationships between scholars and their task-masters more pleasant. Approval of such a plan is now underway, thanks to Ag-Domecon and to John Wheeler, chairman of the committee. John's enthusiasm in extracurricular activities stirs from his belief that half, if not the greatest part, of the benefits derived from college are deep rooted in the contacts and friendships made.

He started the ball rolling in his freshman year; he played on the soccer team, joined the Round-Up Club and pledged Alpha Gamma Rho, where he adds, he has spent

the happiest time of his college days. Along the way, he acted as chairman of many committees. A great step, he feels, was his election to Ag-Domecon in his sophomore year. By the end of his junior year his activities had snowballed. His election to Ho-Nun-De-Kah in the spring of that year was proof positive of his blend of activities and study.

John has done summer work which he considers excellent experience for anyone majoring in ag economics. During June of 1950 John worked for Prof. L. C. Cunningham, of the farm management department. An extensive study was made on the cost of producing milk with Ostego County seat of the investigation. In the following months he worked as enumerator (a title of great amusement among his friends) for Prof. J. P. Scoville, making an apple cost survey in Ulster and Niagara Counties. John says, "the experience was invaluable not only meeting new people and traveling about the state and especially in the opportunity for working with the top men in the field."

After the service he plans to marry the girl back home and settle down on a farm in Orange County where he maintains he "can make more money in dairying than in any other county in the state."

R.C.



—Rich

**John**

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



## ... Your Friends



—Rich

**Mary Jo Thoman**

"Just talking to people is one of my main interests." No doubt you overhear Mary Jo Thoman (rhymes with 'roman') and aren't surprised that she is majoring in child development. If a bouncy little brunette with a perpetual smile whizzes by with a friendly "How are you?" and mounts the steps of Sigma Kappa, your suspicions are confirmed.

One is inclined to look for Mary Jo's third hand when first exposed to a list of her activities and accomplishments at Cornell. CURW has received most of her loyalty as she has served it in the capacity of everything from Frosh clubber and freshman orientation committee member to business manager of Frosh Camp and program vice-president. This wasn't quite enough to keep Mary Jo occupied. To eliminate the possibility of dead hours, she was co-chairman of the Student Council Workshop on Student Affairs last fall, and a V.P. in Dickson V her junior year. However, Mary Jo, must find a little time for studying, because the names of two honoraries, Mortar Board and Omicron Nu, will appear by her picture in the *Cornellian*.

At the word "summer," Mary Jo perks up, wrinkles her nose in glee, and starts chattering about playgrounds, Girl Scout Camp (she was

once a counselor), and tennis. Last summer she got a good dose of her favorite "like"—people. As a playground director at her home in Warren, Ohio, Mary Jo had charge of assorted "kids" from three to twenty-three years old.

Mary Jo's eyes glitter most when discussing her plans for the future—more school. Yes, she hopes to be a grad student with her sights set on parent education next year at this time.

A.B.

### Frank Trerise

A great place to live—St. Lawrence County. That's what Frank Trerise from Potsdam, N. Y., has to say about his home. He remembers the old swimming hole down the road, and the falls back in the hills. He remembers his 400 4-H chickens, Ayrshire cattle, and running the farm: all part of his life in Potsdam.

Before coming to Cornell Frank gained training for his activities here through the presidency of his 4-H and FFA Clubs. While he was operating the home farm a year after his graduation from high school, Frank acted on the 4-H County Council.

Last summer he was leader of his home 4-H club. (The poultry judging team he coached won sixth place at the State Fair.)

Frank is an active member of Alpha Zeta Fraternity and of the Wesley Church Group. He is on the Ag-Domecon Council. He participated in the Rice Debate this year and was elected to the honorary scholastic society of Phi Kappa Phi. He is treasurer of Ho-Nun-Da-Kah and secretary of the Poultry Club. Frank's place as high man at the Eastern Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest helped his team to win this contest last year. With all these activities, Frank has found time to work fifteen hours a week at the Home ec. cafeteria to help with his college expenses.

"It is poor practice" says Frank, "to join so many organizations that you neglect somewhat either your learning or contacts with learned people here at Cornell. I would advise the entering freshman to take full advantage of meeting the teachers and agricultural leaders here at Cornell."

Frank's ambition is to raise poultry and Ayrshires on a farm, and he may start this soon after graduation. When Frank realizes his ambition, he will undoubtedly be on his home farm in St. Lawrence—the County he loves.

P.F.



—Frisbie

**Frank**



## Alumnnotes

'23

*John Vandervort*, who spent almost twenty years as a leader in Poultry Extension at Penn State College, returned to New York a few years ago and is with G.L.F. here in Ithaca.

'24

*John C. Huttar, Sr.*, is with G.L.F. and heads the Department of Farm Management. He was recently elected to the position of President of the Poultry and Egg National Board.

'26

*Dr. D. R. Marble*, a geneticist for the Creighton Brothers, Warsaw, Indiana, will on June first begin breeding White Plymouth Rocks on his own farm.

'30

*Alfred Van Wagenen*, who since graduation has been with the Cornell Department of Farm Management and later Ohio State Poultry Department, is now Managing Director of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council in Trenton, N. J.

*Walter Schait* spent several years after graduation as a R.O.P. inspector, and was Secretary of the New York Poultry Improvement Cooperative. He is owner and operator of a large poultry enterprise at Dryden, N. Y.

'31

*J. Stewart Smith*, of Lincoln, Va., now has a herd of milkers 150 strong.

*Monroe C. Babcock* who spent the first few years after graduation as Secretary of the New York Poultry Improvement Cooperative, is now owner and operator of a hatchery located in Ithaca.

'33

*Morton Adams* is with the Alton Packing Co. in the position of Farm

Manager and Representative of the Company. He lives in Sodus, N. Y.

*John V. B. Rice* since graduation has been in partnership with his brothers operating a large poultry and general farm at Trumansburg, N. Y. He has just completed a term as President of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, and is active in a number of other poultry organizations.

'34

*Donald F. Holmes* is running a dairy farm at Lawyersville, N. Y. in conjunction with his dad and brother.

*Richard Warren*, having worked in Massachusetts as a County Agricultural Agent, is now Poultry Specialist for the State of New Hampshire, located at Durham.

*Jim Foster*, County Agricultural Agent in Onondaga County, left about January first for the Southwest to study. He is on sabbatic.

'36

*Howard Havelly* is farming at Weedsport, N. Y., and also acting as an agent for Swift and Company.

'38

*Chester Gordon* is farming at Lawyersville, N. Y. with his dad.

*Donald E. Kuney* is now running a thriving hatchery business at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

*Bill Hamrick* is still in Africa as a missionary.

'39

*Spencer Morrison* is a professor of Animal Husbandry in Georgia.

'40

*R. Selden Brewer* has recently been appointed as general alumni secretary here at Cornell. He has been with the Alumni office since 1946.

*H. E. Hitmann* is in the Dairy business on a farm near Bridge-

water.

*Rodney Lightfoote*, who was a 4-H Agent in Orleans County until he joined the Marines is now running his own farm.

'41

*Raymond Ferrand* is with the Babcock Hatcheries in Ithaca, N.Y.

'43

*Irving Davis* is now with the Extension Service in Schuyler County.

'44

*Ed Kaegebein* is now with G.L.F., running one of their stores.

'46

*Godfrey Malchoff* is an Assistant County Agricultural Agent in Ontario County.

'47

*Robert Suter* is now an Assistant Professor of Farm Management at the University of Missouri.

*Harrison B. Fagan* is with the Babcock Hatcheries in Ithaca, N. Y.

'49

*Paul Abbey* is with the State Division of Markets in Richmond, Va.

*Richard P. Glor* is now on the Glor Poultry Farm at Holland, N. Y.

*John Chapin* is a public relations man with the Ralston-Purina Co.

*Carolyn A. Tyrrell* was married Easter Sunday to Ralph Schultz.

*Helene Banta* will complete her internship at Cleveland Hospital in June.

'50

*Mary Marion* is an assistant dietitian at Cleveland Hospital.

*Bob Call*, farming with his dad, is doing custom combining.

*Wilbur Sovocool* is farming with his dad near Oneida.

*Jim Hume* is home farming with his dad near Batavia.

*Joe Krawitz* is working for G.L.F. doing engineering drawing.

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# Campus Clearinghouse

## Pre-Vet Society

Thursday night, April 5th, the Pre-Vet Society got underway. The constitution, drawn up by John Nagami and Bill Grau, was ratified by the group, and officers to complete this term were elected. The Executive Board consists of: President, Steve Schwirck '55; Vice-President and Publicity Director, Jim Childress '55; Secretary, Fran Davison '53; and Treasurer, John Nagami. Faculty advisors for the group are Dr. M. E. Miller of the Veterinary College, and Dr. L. H. Schultz of the department of animal husbandry.

A vote of thanks was given to James Robbin, Frank Simpson, and Al Port, students in the Veterinary College, who were active in organizing the society and who will continue to work as student advisors to the executive board.

## Veg Crops

During Farm and Home Week the Veg Crops Club operated a potato chip concession in East Roberts where they made and sold potato chips. All during the week the demand for chips was greater than the supply. About 400 pounds of potatoes were used and according to experienced manufacturers, it takes about 1000 pounds of potatoes to make 25 pounds of potato chips.

During Farm and Home Week at the dance in Barton Hall, the club also operated a coat checking concession in combination with the Grange.

New officers of the club for 1951-52 are Fred Trojan, '52, President; William Ryder, Grad., Vice-President; and Stanley Berry, '52, Secretary-Treasurer.

## Agronomy

The Agronomy Club met on Wednesday evening, April 4th to hear three graduate students in the department outline their projects. Russ Bruce spoke on soil physics

and its importance in influencing the moisture, aeration, temperature, and impendence in the soil. Hard seeds, which especially among legumes may prevent as much as 50% or more of the seed from germinating during the first year, is the subject of Basil Brown's work in field crops. The best way to offset this is to apply pressure to the seed enough to crack it and make germination easier. Duncan Cameron finished with a discussion of some of the problems encountered in dealing with peat organic soils.

During Farm and Home Week, the club helped the Department set up various displays on high analysis fertilizers, water erosion on bare and covered soil, rotational grazing, and the other displays in the Greener Acres exhibit.

## Professor Butts Speaks To Ag Agents

"The county agricultural agent's movie projector is almost as important to him as his car and his typewriter," said Professor G. S. Butts in an address to members of the Ag Agents Club at their last meeting. Illustrating the proper use of the projector, he gave students many useful pointers on its care and handling.

Professor Butts also gave an on-the-spot demonstration of a tape recorder, letting it run while the members talked and then playing their voices back to them. He explained some of the fundamentals of the tape recorder, and told where it could be used most effectively. Different types are used for different purposes. The slower machine, operating at 3.75 inches per second, is not suitable for radio use; the faster recorder which runs at 7.5 inches per second should be used for this purpose.

Refreshments were served after the meeting, while Professor Butts answered members' questions on visual and audio aids.

## Redmond Wins Rice Debate

"Total mobilization is national suicide," said Richard Redmond '51, who received the unanimous first award of \$100.00 in the Rice Debate Stage during Farm and Home Week.

Taking a convincing negative view on total mobilization in the event of a major war, Redmond compared Hitler's rise to power with the road which would lead the US to a slave state. In such a police state "we would have to take orders right down the line . . . it stinks," Redmond said.

Lawrence Specht '51 assuming the affirmative in the debate, won the second award. "Control in the hands of the best leaders we have is far better than Russian control," emphasized Specht. He added, "We must get hard and tough with Russia or suffer serious consequences."

Other speakers were Robert Dickinson Sp. and Francis Trerise '51. Each contestant was introduced by Dean W. I. Myers, who expressed "a feeling of sympathy" for the judges in making their decision on "four excellent contestants."

## Dairy Science

Ralph Silverman from the Middletown Milk and Cream Company of Delhi, New York, talked to the Dairy Science Association at its meeting on March first. He spoke on his work in San Salvador where he helped establish the first milk plant in that country. He showed some colored slides, and entertained the members with an account of his adventures on his motorcycle trip back to the states.


The club has been furnishing its clubroom, with the aid of the Dairy Industry Department, and recent additions include cushioned chairs, table stands, a sofa and a new rug. A "Dairy Yearbook" has been edited by the club and is ready for release to high school students. The purpose of this booklet is to acquaint prospective college students with the curriculum of the Dairy

Industry Course at Cornell, and to point out the ceaseless demand for graduates of this course. It is hoped that the booklet may also increase the student enrollment.


## Grange News

E. Carrol Bean, High Priest Demeter of the National Grange, spoke at a meeting of the Cornell Grange during Farm and Home Week in its top program of the year.

During the regular business meeting, Keith Norton was elected Overseer to replace Dan Barnhart who graduated in February. On February 20, he spoke on some of his experiences in Newfoundland. Another feature on Grange programs this month was "They Put on a Play," a one act comedy presented by nine grangers under the direction of Lecturer Ginny Duell.



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## Older Rural Youth Conference

The New York State Older Rural Youth held its conference here Wednesday and Thursday of Farm and Home Week. At this time, the new officers were elected and are: president, George Hoad; vice-president, Vernon Jean Bush; secretary, Dolores Hartnett; ass't. secretary, Jacob Argauer; treasurer, Dan Barnhart '51.

On Wednesday night, a program of recreation was held in Warren Seminar with 75 people attending. Special credit goes to Miss Bernice Scott and the 4-H recreation team who were in charge of planning this party.

One of the highlights of the program was the symposium on "Farm Family Partnerships." James Donnam acted as moderator. Members of the panel were D. E. Bennie, who told his experience as a father in a farm partnership, Virginia Duell '51,

as a prospective wife, Sherwood Steiner, as a married son, Wilbur Pope '51, as an unmarried son, and Mrs. Oscar Borden, as a mother.

The annual banquet was held at Bibbins Hall on Thursday night with Sherwood Steiner, past president, acting as toastmaster. Because of the success of this conference, it was decided to hold one during next year's Farm and Home Week.

## Purpose of a College Education

A young innocent of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction was asked by a professor why she had selected the college she did. "Well," she said, "I come here to get went with, but I ain't yet."

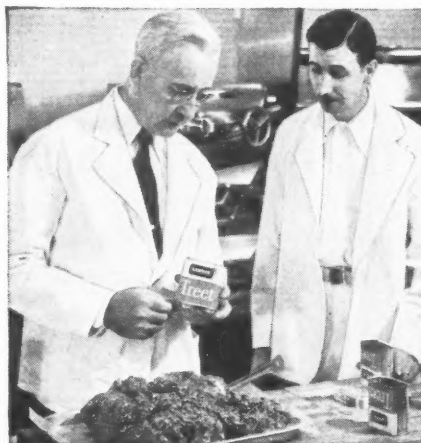
—New Year

## Wanted

Ad in classified section of college newspaper: "Just broke with my girl friend. Want someone to finish Argyle socks."

—State Lantern

How these famous  
Armour chefs  
help market the  
products of  
U. S. farming



Above you see the famous chefs who work in Armour and Company's New Product Kitchen developing new and better products for the Armour line of foods.

As more and more shoppers buy these new Armour products, the demand for the "raw materials" from U. S. farms tends to be strengthened. So, actually, these chefs are helping to market farm products—helping to make U. S. farming more secure.

If you have a farm of your own in years to come, you'll find Armour and Company vitally interested in the success

of your farming, too. You'll find that Armour is a good company to do business with.

Or, as a graduate of an agricultural school, you may be interested in the many job opportunities Armour has to offer. Should you wish specific job information write to: Armour and Company, Personnel Division, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Illinois.

**ARMOUR  
AND COMPANY**

## Taking Pictures

(Continued from page 7)

and they work wonders with snow scenes. Almost every outdoor photograph you've ever admired was taken through a filter.

The best all-around filter is the K2 . . . it's medium yellow. Get one for your camera and use it whenever the day is sunny. When buying it, obtain a combination sunshade and mount to hold it. The sunshade will save many shots that would have been spoiled by stray reflections or sunlight hitting the lens. **RULE:** Use a K2 filter and sunshade.

Following the four rules will result in attractive pictures, but there's one last consideration that will make them a bit out of the ordinary—the way you compose the photograph.

Some things on the campus—the library tower is a good example—are higher than wide. The impact they have on us is one of height, perhaps loftiness. Therefore, they look best in a vertical picture. On the other hand, long low structures like Plant Science should be placed



The gorges, an outstanding feature of our campus, are tough to photograph because they tend to be shaded. Snap them when the sun is high.

in a horizontal composition in order to capture their spread-out effect.

A few of our buildings, and I think Martha Van is one of them, can't be handled well in a single, overall photograph. They are so large, and present so much for our eyes to see and examine, that they tend to become confused and massive if taken in one picture. Take a shot of the building as a whole if you must, but move in for close-ups of attractive doorways, vine covered corners and so on.

A student or two will add life to your snapshots, but (and this may jar you) *don't* tell them to "watch the birdie." People just do not look best in head-on photos. Instead, have them look to one side of you, or at the setting you've placed them in, and you'll get campus pictures to be proud of.

### Simplified Exposure Guide For Cornell Campus

	Kodak Panatomic-X	Kodak Plus-X or Ansco Supreme
Light Toned Buildings	f/11 & 1/100	f/22 & 1/50
Dark Toned Buildings	f/8 & 1/100	f/16 & 1/50

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## Practice Teaching

(Continued from page 11)

The adjustments that the girls had to make to the town added to the fun. Of one adjustment Norma, a city girl, said, "Everybody went to bed at nine except Jean and me. We forgot one night and made a phone call at ten o'clock. I think we must have gotten the operator out of bed."

While teaching was definitely an education in itself, it led to many humorous and long-to-be remembered incidents. For example, during a foods unit in the boys' class, the students were going to make their favorite kind of cookies. One little boy approached Norma to ask where to find the cream. Never questioning why he might want cream, she told him where it was. A few minutes later when she strolled over to see his progress, she found a soupy mess in his bowl. When she asked the little boy what he was doing, he replied, "I'm creaming the sugar and shortening."

In concluding her account of student teaching in Trumansburg, Norma said, "All in all, both Jean and I enjoyed teaching greatly. We found the school, community, and all organizations very friendly and cooperative. There was a great deal of satisfaction in tasting the life of a career girl and most of all there is a tremendous satisfaction in actually teaching young people the arts of homemaking."

## Trout Fishing

(Continued from page 4)

tice to catch on, but the results are worth the effort in sport achieved. Local stores can help with tackle, and an outfit can be assembled cheaply. They also know the good fishermen and those who can help a beginner get started. The experienced fisherman can also take advantages of a few notes as to where to spend his fishing time. A number of professors who are excellent fly fishermen and fly tiers, are willing to give a hand to any interested fisherman.

It's a great sport as the trout fisherman is the first to point out. Ithaca has its share of good fishing, so that a fine day on the water is within the reach of everyone.

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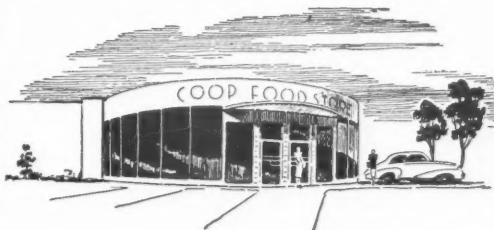
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## Guns and Democracy

(Continued from page 6)

I don't think we can do this by providing them with guns. We have to watch out, they may shoot at us instead of for us. Instead of this, I would like to suggest a program similar to that being followed by the Near East Foundation in Greece, Syria, Lebanon, and Iran at the present time. Since 1930 this organization has been carrying on a program that embodies all of the principals of the Point IV program proposed by President Truman. This private American philanthropic organization has been following a policy that may be described as follows:

The core of its philosophy is to work with, not for, the people in the countries where it is operating. The approach is one of mutual respect and understanding, *not of superiority*. It includes appreciation of national cultures and customs and respect for national dignity and sensibilities.

Such an approach could be followed by the United States govern-

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T-Shirts with Cornell Insignia	\$1.35
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Cardigan in adult sizes	\$3.50
Zelan Jackets—Formerly \$.60	Now \$3.50
Tam-O-Shanters in Cornell Red	\$1.00
Sweat Socks—white	49c
Crew hats	\$1.50
Frosh caps for youngsters	\$1.00
Vacation Utility Bag to hold wet towels and wet swim suits	75c
Catchall Storm Bag—VinyLite	\$1.00



EVAN J. MORRIS, Prop.

7:45 P.M.

OPEN EVENINGS

7:45 P.M.

ment, but first we must show the people involved that we are really trying to help them and not exploit them. All work should be entered into on a cooperative basis with mutual understanding. A program such as this could build up the so-called backward countries of the world. It would be much cheaper than supporting huge armies forever. It looks to me as if we are engaged in a contest with Russia to see which can build and support the strongest potential force without destroying its economy. The Russians have a big advantage here. All they have to do is to cut the bread ration. However, we can't do that under our system of government.

We need a strong army. We must help rearm Western Europe and send troops there to protect our interests. While doing this we must also start to work with all of the countries in the world that will accept our aid and advice, to help them raise their standards of living. The problems with which most of these countries need help are mainly

agricultural. As this agricultural potential is built up, these backward countries will become markets for manufactured goods from more advanced countries. So let's work toward this goal and help make the world a better place in which our children may grow up.

**Oh Henry!**

"Where's Henry?" asked a neighbor boy.

"I'm not sure," replied Henry's mother. "If the ice is as thick as he thinks it is, he's skating. If it's as thin as I think it is, he's swimming."

—*Topnotcher*

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The farmers pictured at left are just a few of the thousands who know from experience the full value of inoculated legumes . . . the results they get with NITRAGIN. They think nothing of the few cents . . . the few minutes it takes to inoculate. They're after results and they get them with NITRAGIN, the inoculant in the orange-colored can. Your seedsman has it.

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# Up To Us

## April Wind

Have you been out the road past the sheep barn lately? It's a road full of miracles, if you take it slowly. The new grass has pushed up into a rug of emerald velvet, and the wind is bouncing through the tree-tops until they are shimmering and laughing with spring. At the beef barn, new baby Herefords are blinking in the sun—their little white faces so spanking clean they put Mama to shame. The Belgian foals across the road are sassy and full of the dickens by now—flipping their blond tails at visitors, and nearly busting with curiosity and surprise.

If you had never seen it before, you'd realize something pretty wonderful is happening down that road—or any country road this time of year. It's mixed up in the smell of lilacs and fresh earth—you can see it everywhere and feel it in the air. It has to do with a sense of change—big change—of newness and an ancient cycle beginning and summer coming on.

And summer will bring changes, too—for all of us. Hard work, or military service, or wandering—something different and a little un-

certain, a little strange. But whatever faces us is down that road that twists out of sight around the bend.

Don't let's hurry down the road, but drag our feet and stall a little. Because there is an ageless music in the wind of April. And we should stand and listen a moment in silence, for we are young and alive and we can understand.

## Shine Up Your Committee Report

The *Countryman* salutes both the new and old members of Ag-Domecon Council. Elections, the council's big chance of the year, have come and gone. The seniors have attended their last official session and the new members are on their respective committees for the rest of this term and next year.

These committees are a most important part of the Council. When the committees meet on their small, informal basis there is much more room for discussion and ideas get tossed about more freely than they do on the floor of the regular council meetings.

From the committee discussions can come a constant flow of *new*

ideas for the Council to work on, in addition to the reports on proposals sent to committee by the Council.

Besides providing new ideas the committees have a deciding role in making the meetings of the council affairs which members and public alike will want to come to. A good committee report is as refreshing and vitalizing as the spring breezes which visited the campus a short while ago. People hear such a report and pay more attention. They know some real work has been done to produce it. One example we remember of good committee reporting has come from the Farm and Home Week Dance Committee.

A poor committee report, on the other hand, leaves listeners with no feeling at all; they won't fight it or vote for it, they just want to get rid of it. This is the point at which much trouble begins, for being disinterested they dispose of the reports quickly, not necessarily in the best manner.

So here's a plea to committee chairmen, all of them. Make reports short. Make them clear, outline them if you need to. Make them lively — include dissenting opinions. Make them interesting. And keep to the subject—make them clear.

## Ag-Domecon Elections

The *Countryman* congratulates the newly elected members of the Ag-Domecon Association:

The Sophomore Class Representatives are James Vanderwerken, Ag, and Esther Church, Home Ec.

Representatives-at-large from Agriculture are Raymond Borton '53, Richard Call '52, Earl Carrigan '52, Morelle Cheney '52, Thomas Conklin '53, Myron Kelsey '53, Jean Lovejoy '53, Ward MacMillan '52, Gordon Plowe '52, Margot Pringle '53, Richard Rowe '52, Robert Snyder '53, Fred Trojan '52, and Hubert Wightman '52.

Representatives - at - large from Home Economics are Ina Burt '52, Joan Jago '52, Evelyn Payne '53, Ethelyn Mallan '53, Pat Keller '53, and Avis Pope '54.

Theoretically, there is one representative-at-large for each one hundred students.

Ag reps receiving the highest number of votes include MacMillen, Pringle, and Plowe. Should a vacancy arise, candidates next in line for succession should be Foster Cady '53, Lloyd Hayner '52, and Helen Corbin '52, all from agriculture. From Home Ec would be Jackie Leather '54.

Tabulations show that only 27 per cent of all students in Agriculture cast their ballots, while Home Ec can boast that 14 per cent of their number elected all their representatives.

The Council represents the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture on the University's Student

Council. It co-ordinates upper campus activities and publishes a calendar of meeting times, striving to prevent conflicts. Ag-Domecon conducts a popular orientation program for frosh in the Fall, as well as operate an exhibit at the Activities Fair held at the Straight. To improve upper campus activities the Council sponsors a leadership program.

Social activities cover the running of the Farm and Home Week Barn Dance, financial assistance to needy organizations on a loan basis, and the maintenance of a student-faculty relations set-up or liaison. Revenue for these services is derived solely from Dance proceeds in March.

Poor election support according to John Talmadge, former President, is due primarily to the lack of information and publicity.



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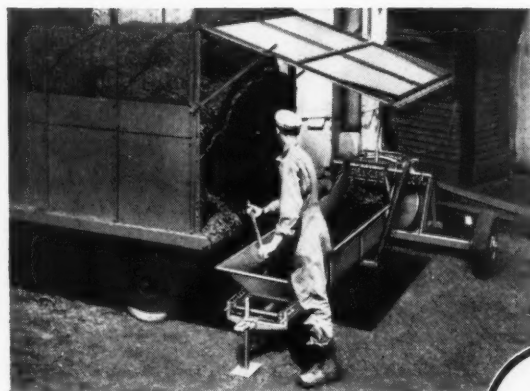
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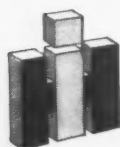
**Sand technician tests molding mixes** by the hundreds to find the perfect formula. He uses delicate instruments in the modern foundry laboratory to measure differences in strength and moisture transfer of look-alike sand mixtures. His recommendations can mean the difference between molds which produce poor or perfect castings.



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